

# **The OCST Internet Information Server**



## **User's Manual**

*Revised March 1996*

## **NOTICE**

This document is not intended to be a guide to using the Internet or the World Wide Web. It is intended to provide users of the United States Department of Transportation's Office of Commercial Space Transportation Information Servers with guidance on using both the Public and Private Servers and their associated information and applications. Please refer to your local administrator for information concerning access to the Internet and World Wide Web.

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# **I. INTRODUCTION**

## **The Internet and the World Wide Web**

The Internet is a collection of interconnected computer networks that now spreads around the world. The Internet started as a Department of Defense project (like the interstate highway system), but today it has become the fabled “information superhighway” for anyone with a computer and a modem or network connection.

Like the Internet itself, the World Wide Web originated as government-funded technology for scientists and academics to use to exchange fast-changing scholarly information, and to facilitate joint research by far-flung colleagues. However, what makes the World Wide Web special, namely its combination of hypertext and multimedia capabilities (described at length later in this introduction), has caught people’s imagination like no Internet “invention” since newsgroups.

### **Growth of the World Wide Web**

From a concept at a physics research center in Switzerland in 1991, the World Wide Web has expanded to include thousands of World Wide Web servers (computers that store and transmit Web documents), providing access to millions of World Wide Web hypertext pages today. The growth rate of the World Wide Web at one time was estimated at 3000 percent per year, making it the fastest growing segment of the Internet. One source that serves as a clearinghouse for what is new on the World Wide Web announced that it receives over 300 submissions per week.

The growing popularity of the World Wide Web is certainly due in large part to the ease with which information can be accessed, compared to other methods available on the Internet. Furthermore, the World Wide Web is attractive because of its capability to exploit graphic images, hypertext, sound, and video in contrast to text alone.

It is, however, the proliferation and mass-marketing of “graphical Web Browser” software, which makes access to hypermedia documents so easy on PC and Macintosh computers, that bear primary responsibility for the rapidly increasing number of people who access the World Wide Web. As a reader of the guide, you are likely using a graphical Web browser (probably one derived from the original Mosaic program developed at the National Center for Supercomputing Applications in 1993). The original Mosaic software has always been available for free on the Internet, and the number of enhanced versions sold commercially is still growing.

Another significant reason for the growth rate of the World Wide Web is the explosion of commercial sites, where companies and individuals promote and sell their products. This is a relatively new

development; until 1991, U.S. Government policy barred use of the Internet by for-profit businesses for commercial purposes. Now there are “online malls” on the World Wide Web, where you can access the “virtual storefront” World Wide Web pages of a number of different businesses. There are also hundreds of small businesses that have their own World Wide Web sites. A related recent development is the ability of World Wide Web sites to accept input from users through the use of on-screen forms for ordering merchandise interactively.

## **Uses of the World Wide Web**

The World Wide Web began as a tool for researchers. As has happened with the Internet in general, however, the ever-increasing variety of users is reflective in the variety of information that is available. What follows are just a few examples of different prominent uses of the World Wide Web.

### ***Education***

The original purpose of the World Wide Web was to share scholarly information, and academic materials are still a very large part of the World Wide Web. Research centers all over the world put their newsletters, scholarly papers, descriptions of research programs, and announcements of conferences on the World Wide Web.

### ***Recreation***

Usenet discussion groups (newsgroups) on the Internet have created hundreds of “virtual communities” of people with shared professional interests or hobbies. Translated to the World Wide Web, this means that there are sites specializing in music scenes in various countries, American TV shows, movies, computer games, and so on.

### ***Commerce***

The use of the Internet to advertise and sell goods and services is a recent development. Using the World Wide Web, merchandisers can put color catalogs and order forms on-line, while purchasers can click on images to bring up information about the item pictured. As security encryption schemes are implemented, you will be able to provide credit card information over the Internet without worry (as you may have already done if you have subscribed interactively to a private online service).

### ***Government***

Beginning with Cleveland, Ohio, cities as well as states have begun to create FreeNets to provide residents with information about government services, and to provide potential tourists with information about events and accommodations.

# Basic World Wide Web Terminology

As in the case with any technology, there are certain basic concepts and terms with which you need to be familiar in order to understand material about the Word Wide Web. This section will help demystify some of the most common jargon used on the World Wide Web: words and acronyms such as *hypertext*, *hypermedia*, *URLs*, *Home Pages*, *HTTP* and *HTML*, and *clients* .

## Hypertext and Hypermedia

Hypertext refers to electronic documents that contain programmed “links” to other documents to allow “non-linear” access to information; selecting a word or phrase that is marked as a link on the screen displays another part of the document that elaborates on the word or phrase that constituted the link. Most paper documents are the epitome of “linear” information - they are written and organized with the expectation that the reader will follow the text (and any illustrations) from beginning to end.

In contrast, if you have ever read a book with footnotes, and have flipped from the text to the footnotes and back again as you read, then you have the idea of hypertext. Likewise, if you have ever used the Help system in any Windows or Macintosh application (a near certainty if you are reading this book), you have used hypertext documents.

With hypertext, it is not necessary to arrange documents on a given subject in any specific order - such as to be read from beginning to end, one after the other. There need only be hypertext links among the documents. The “path” you follow through such interconnected documents is your own to decide; you may choose to explore some links and ignore others. This “no beginning and no end” structure describes a web, hence the World Wide Web’s name.

Hypermedia describes hypertext documents that contain (in addition to text) multiple media, such as sound, graphics, and video. For example, a text link, such as the “motif” in an article on a certain piece of music, could lead to a graphic image of a page of music from that composition. Certain bars of music in that image could be links to sound files; clicking on one of these links could play the sound file that illustrates the motif to which the text refers.

## Uniform Resource Locators (URLs)

Every “resource” (file) on the Internet has a “location” that consists of the name of the computer system where the file is stored, the directory path to the specific file, and its file name. In “Internetese,” the combination of these pieces of information about a file’s location is called a *Uniform Resource Locator* (URL). A URL uniquely identifies a file on the Internet and looks similar to the directory paths that you use on your local hard disk to uniquely identify a file you want to use.

Here are a few examples of URLs for World Wide Web files, followed by an explanation of the components of a URL:

*http://www.usatoday.com/*

*http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/faa/cst/ocst.html*

*http://www.mit.edu:8001/why-nesscape.html*

*ftp://ftp.netscape.com/2.0beta/mac/netscape-2.0b2.hqx*

*gopher://gopher.dot.gov/*

URLs typically contain three parts, as follows:

- ▲ The type of protocol (Internet data transmission standard) that is used to send information from the World Wide Web site to your local computer. If the document you want to access is a hypertext document (as is nearly always the case), your World Wide Web browser software will use the *HyperText Transport Protocol*, known also as HTTP (which is explained in more detail later in this introduction). Other protocols with which you might already be familiar include *File Transport Protocol* (FTP) and gopher.
- ▲ The computer site where the document is stored. This part of the URL extends from the double slashes (//) up to the first single slash (/), if there is one. This part can be very long, but it usually ends in *edu*, *com*, *gov*, *net*, or *org* (educational, commercial, government, network, and non-profit organization, respectively). If it ends in something else, it is probably the abbreviation for a foreign country, such as *de* (Deutschland - Germany) or *au* (Australia).
- ▲ The directory path on the specified computer system to the actual document (file). The very last piece of the URL is likely to be a file name, which usually has the extension HTML - HyperText Markup Language (explained in more detail later in this introduction). HTML gets shortened to .HTM when downloaded to computers running DOS - which allows only three-digit extensions. It is not uncommon, however, for the URL to end with the computer site and omit this third section entirely.

## Home Page

You often will encounter references to a World Wide Web site's *Home Page*. This simply means the starting page that displays when you access the site. Typically, the home page is deliberately designed to be the introduction to the site, with links to the various documents stored at the site. Each Home Page contains anywhere from a few to a few hundred links to other pages. (The number of actual World Wide Web pages is in the millions, and each has its own unique URL.)

## HTTP and HTML

You already have been introduced to the acronyms HTTP and HTML. This section elaborates briefly on these two essential concepts of the World Wide Web.

HTTP defines how hypermedia files get from the World Wide Web servers to your computer intelligibly. You will notice that most World Wide Web addresses in this book begin with **http://**. A computer that stores and transmits World Wide Web hypermedia documents is running software called an HTTP “server.” To display those documents on your computer, you have HTTP “client” software (explained in more detail later in this introduction) built into any World Wide Web browser that you use.

As mentioned previously, HTML stands for *HyperText Markup Language*. This is a standard set of codes or “tags” that are inserted in a document destined to be displayed as hypertext on the World Wide Web; these tags determine the structure of the document, or how text and other components of the document are to be displayed.

## Clients

As mentioned above, the term “client” usually refers to a software application. A client is a program used to extract information from a server. The World Wide Web operates under the popular “client-server” model where clients request documents and information and servers provide that information. The most popular clients used on the World Wide Web are **Netscape™** and **Mosaic®**. Both clients are available on the World Wide Web for free. Netscape only provides “beta” versions and “evaluation” versions free to the public. Mosaic offers fully supported versions to the public for free from their Home Page. Below are the URLs of the most popular World Wide Web clients:

**<http://home.netscape.com/>** for Netscape, and

**<http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/SDG/Software/Mosaic/NCSAMosaicHome.html>** for Mosaic.

## Accessing the World Wide Web

To access the World Wide Web, you need a computer system (the faster the better) and a modem (the faster the better). You also need telecommunications software, which is usually included with your modem; access to the Internet, through an Internet services provider or through your workplace; and World Wide Web browser software. If you are a subscriber to an online service like America Online, CompuServe, and Prodigy, you may already have access to the Internet and the World Wide Web and will not need any additional software.

Finally, to take advantage of the multimedia capabilities of the World Wide Web, you need hardware and

software for viewing the graphics and playing the sound clips that are available in various locations on the World Wide Web (“multimedia viewers”). Graphics are usually stored in GIF or JPG (JPEG) format, so you need graphics software that reads those formats. To play back sound files (such as WAV files), you need a sound card and playback software. To view video clips, you need software that can read MPEG, AVI, or QuickTime files. (For PCs running Windows and for Macintosh computers, shareware multimedia viewers are available from the National Center for Supercomputing Applications, NCSA, at <ftp://ftp.ncsa.uiuc.edu>.)

## **The Office of Commercial Space Transportation and the Web**

The Office of Commercial Space Transportation (OCST) is currently using the United States Department of Transportation’s (US DOT) World Wide Web Server to provide information to the general public through the Internet. The Public Server maintained at this site provides the printed, hard-copy documents currently available in hypertext forms on the World Wide Web, including research reports, safety assessments, environmental studies, application information, codes and regulations, statutes, and notices. Other services available are launch bulletin updates and news items pertaining to commercial space transportation. In addition to providing this information to the public, OCST is currently conducting a pilot program for an electronic application submissions system. This system allows applicants to file their applications online via the Internet. In addition to filing the applications, applicants can check the status of their application or license.

In order to provide its customers with increased security and faster service, OCST has developed two information servers. The Public Server is part of the main Department of Transportation’s World Wide Web Server and is configured to provide general information about OCST for any person on the Internet. The Private Server (secure server) is located in the offices of the Licensing and Safety Division of OCST and is used for storing sensitive data such as launch applications.

Users can view the Public Server through the use of a World Wide Web browser (such as Netscape™ or Mosaic™). This user’s guide serves to help you view and download documents from the Public Server, upload an application to the Private Server, and view the status of an application or license. This document provides a brief overview of the Internet and the World Wide Web. This document is not intended to guide you through the intricacies of the Internet. Please contact your local systems administrator for assistance in this area.

*Please note: Portions of this Introduction were taken from excerpts of **New Riders’ Official World Wide Web Yellow Pages, 1995 Edition**, Copyright © 1995 by New Riders Publishing, Indianapolis, IN.*

## II. THE OCST PUBLIC SERVER

As mentioned previously, the Office of Commercial Space Transportation uses the US Department of Transportation's World Wide Web server in Washington, D.C. as their Public Server. Beginning in October, 1995, OCST was restructured administratively and relocated under the Federal Aviation Administration. This also meant a relocation of the OCST World Wide Web site as well, although it is still located at the US DOT server. The current URL for OCST's Home Page is:

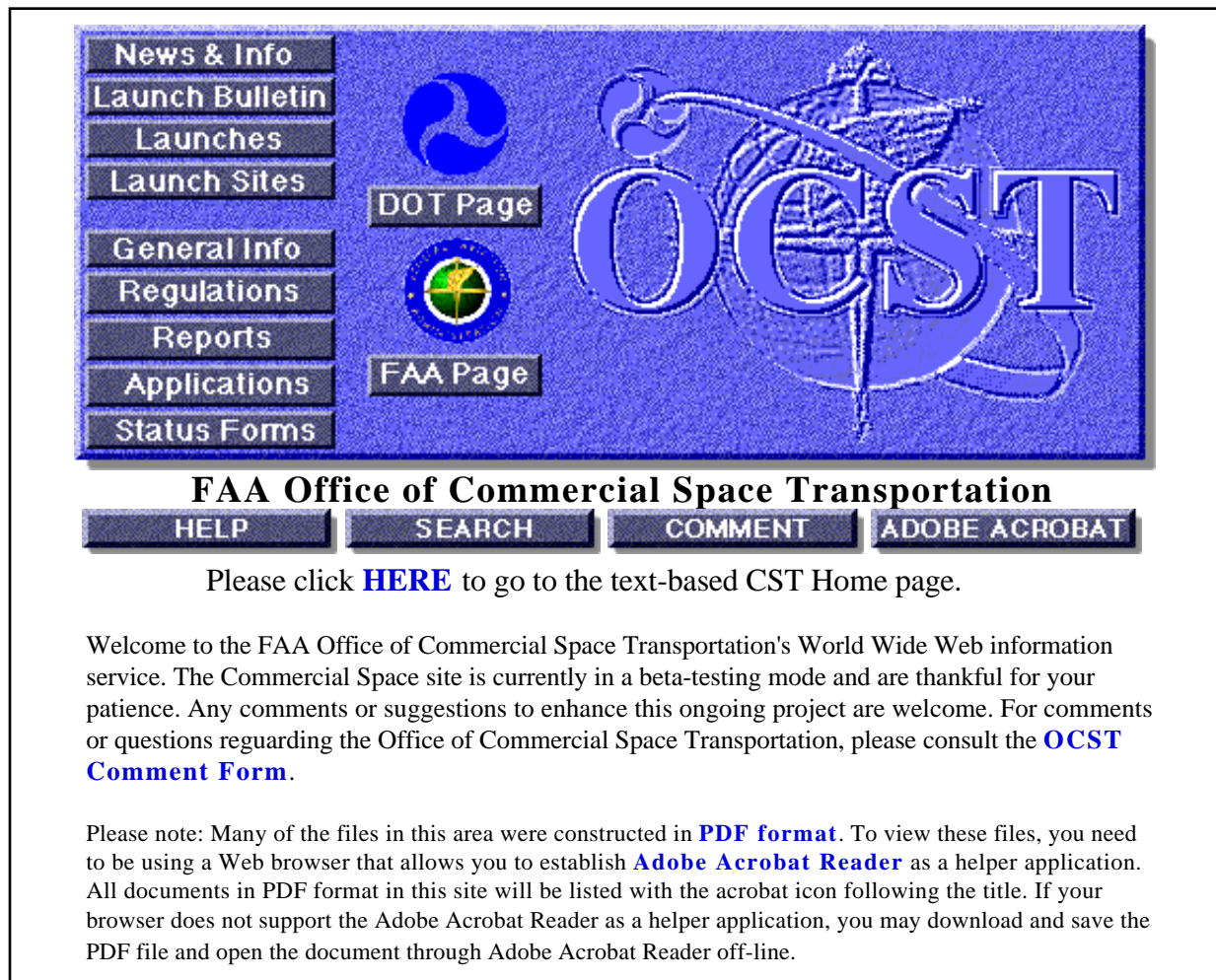
**<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/faa/cst/ocst.html>**

The new location presents a new look and reorganization of the information in this site. The initial change encountered presents itself as a gateway to two separate Home Pages, a graphics version and a text version. The original World Wide Web site developed used high-level graphics which proved to be difficult to manage with some World Wide Web browsers and slower connections. Since there is still an audience of users who do not have access to graphics-capable World Wide Web client, a text-based version of the OCST site was created to accommodate these users. This also provided an alternative avenue for those who did not have the luxury of having high-speed connections to the Internet.

The only difference between the text- and the graphics-based site is the lack of graphics on the text site. The information and organization of the information remains consistent between the two platforms. For those who prefer to take advantage of the hypermedia the World Wide Web is noted for, the graphics-based was redesigned with new logos and headlines that were more aesthetically consistent with OCST and used less memory than the previous logos and graphics.

In the following sections, this book will refer to OCST's graphics-based World Wide Web site, including all figures and tables. All information will correspond to the respective formats of the text-based World Wide Web site.

# The Home Page



**Figure 2.1 The Office of Commercial Space Transportation's Graphics Home Page.**

Like its predecessor, the OCST Home Page (see Figure 2.1) provides multiple links to information that is related to the operations of OCST. With the relocation of the World Wide Web, some enhancements have been added to the existing primary links. These additions are the "Launch Bulletin" and "News and Information" pages. The primary sections of the OCST World Wide Web site remain the same with the exception of reorganization and few enhancements. These sections are as follows: The Office of Commercial Space Transportation General Information; Statutes, Regulations, and Notices; Research Reports, Safety Assessments, and Environmental Studies; Application Information; Electronic Application Submission; and License & Application Status. You will also notice the menu bar at the bottom of the page has been modified. The menu bar consists of the "Help," "Search," "Comment," and the "Adobe Acrobat," buttons.

## Commercial Space Launch Bulletin

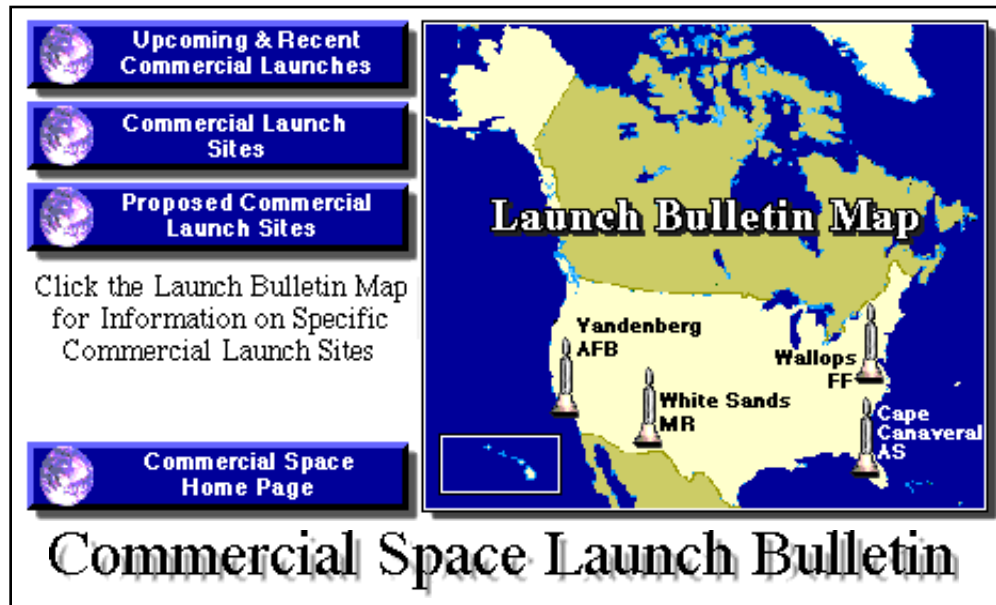


Figure 2.2 The OCST Launch Bulletin Graphics Page.

The Launch Bulletin (see Figure 2.2) is one of the new additions to the OCST World Wide Web site. The development of this page is to provide visitors a more comprehensive display of information for past, present and upcoming launches. The main feature of this page is the clickable image map exhibited at the top of the section. At this point, the visitor has one three options: to select the upcoming and recent commercial launches; select commercial launch sites; or select proposed commercial launch sites. You may select these options by clicking on the appropriate button or by clicking on the Launch Bulletin Map to go to a specific launch site for information.

The Upcoming & Recent Commercial Launches section provides the user with updated information on the most recent and future commercial launches. This area only displays a short generic description of the launch and provides a pointer to the Commercial Launch Sites section where more specific information can be found. At the bottom of this area, information pertaining to all past commercial launches and upcoming commercial launches may be found.

The Commercial Launch Sites section provides the visitor with specific information about upcoming and recent launches, including site launch schedules, launch site information, and a pointer the launch site's World Wide Web page, when applicable. When an upcoming launch is displayed, information pertaining to the company operating the launch, the launch vehicle, the payload and the mission of the vehicle is displayed. After a launch occurs, information is relayed about the success or failure of the launch and any other specific details that may apply.

The bottom of this page provides a section of proposed commercial launch sites. This area provides provides links to the proposed launch site where applicable. Further enhancements are being considered for this area and will be implemented in the future.

## Commercial Space News and Information



The screenshot shows a web page titled "NEWS AND INFORMATION" with a small globe icon. Below the title is the section "Commercial Space Transportation News and Information". The text welcomes visitors and provides contact information for Ron Gress. The page is divided into two main sections: "COMMERCIAL SPACE TRANSPORTATION NEWS" and "COMMERCIAL SPACE LAUNCH SITES". The first section lists links for "Commercial Space News", "Commercial Space News Archive", and "U.S. Department of Transportation News". The second section lists links for "Wallops Island Flight Facility", "Goddard Space Flight Center", "Kennedy Space Center", "White Sands Missile Range", and "Vandenberg Air Force Base".

**NEWS AND INFORMATION**

**Commercial Space Transportation News and Information**

Welcome to the Commercial Space Transportation News and Information page. The Office of Commercial Space is currently testing the new News and Information page. This page will reflect recent news and press releases and other information pertaining to the Office Commercial Space Transportation including launch site information and aerospace company pages. For further information or to post comments or suggestions, please contact [ron\\_gress@mail.hq.faa.gov](mailto:ron_gress@mail.hq.faa.gov).

**COMMERCIAL SPACE TRANSPORTATION NEWS**

**Commercial Space Transportation News**

Below are links to news information on current and recent events concerning launches and other information in the Office of Commercial Space Transportation.

- [Commercial Space News](#)
- [Commercial Space News Archive](#)
- [U.S. Department of Transportation News](#)

**COMMERCIAL SPACE LAUNCH SITES**

**Commercial Space Launch Sites**

Below are links to all current Commercial Space Launch Sites. To find out more information on current Commercial Space Launch Sites, follow the links below to each site's home page.

- [Wallops Island Flight Facility](#)
- [Goddard Space Flight Center](#)
- [Kennedy Space Center](#)
- [White Sands Missile Range](#)
- [Vandenberg Air Force Base](#)

**Figure 2.3 The OCST News and Information Graphics Page.**

The other addition to the OCST Home Page is the News and Information page (see Figure 2.3). This section has been developed to provide the visitor with new and other information concerning the Office of Commercial Space Transportation. A Commercial Space News and Commercial Space News Archive will provide recent and past news of OCST. A link to the U.S. Department of Transportation News page is also located here to provide recent press releases from US DOT.

Other sections include an area for Commercial Launch Sites, reflected in the Launch Bulletin, as well as a list of Commercial Aerospace sites and Government Aerospace sites. Both the Commercial and Government Aerospace sites focuses on the companies and corporations involved in space transportation. Links are provided to each respective Home Page to provide the visitor with more detailed information about each company. The Government section provides links to the National Aeronautic Space Administration's (NASA) Home Page and other related sites.

## **Commercial Space General Information**

The Commercial Space General Information section provides the visitor with information related to the operations of OCST and other general areas. Areas of information included are: Office Overviews; Fact Sheets, Lists, Summaries and Tables; Insurance Documents and Information, and Miscellaneous Documents including Miscellaneous Movie Clips. The “Office Overview” section includes the OCST Brochure and the OCST Strategic Plan. The “Insurance Information” section contains the Table of OCST Maximum Probable Loss Determination. Other documents are classified under the Miscellaneous section. The “Policy Information” area provides information on specific projections and policies of Commercial Space Transportation.

## **Commercial Space Statutes, Regulations, and Notices**

The Commercial Space Statutes and Regulations section furnishes information from the Federal Register and the United States Code Service related to Commercial Space Transportation. The electronic files available in this section are not intended to be an official replacement for the actual printed notices and regulations. They are included here as a matter of convenience and as a service to the general public. All effort has been made to keep the electronic and printed versions identical, however, in case of a discrepancy, the text of the printed documents always takes precedence.

## **Commercial Space Reports**

The Commercial Space Reports area displays documents focusing on research, safety and environmental issues related to Commercial Space Transportation. Surveys and analysis centered on areas such as risk assessment, financial responsibility, hazards of Commercial Space Transportation, industry standards, and reentry vehicles are located in the Research section. The section on Safety includes documents on baseline assessments and safety evaluations. Guidelines and Programmatic Environmental Assessments are maintained in the Environmental Studies area.

## Commercial Space Application Information

The Application Information section provides documents related to Information Guidelines, Analytical Guidance Sources, and Accident Investigation Plans. Information to be included in DOT/OCST Commercial Launch License Applications and Applications for a Launch Operator's License, as well as checklists for each respective process are included under the Information Guidance section. Methods for computing risks and hazard analysis may be found in the Analytical Guidance section. Procedures regarding electronic submittal of applications provide basic guidelines to submit an application electronically. For more information, please contact Gary Kalansky at 202-366-2437 (voice), 202-366-7251 (fax), or [gary\\_kalansky@mail.hq.faa.gov](mailto:gary_kalansky@mail.hq.faa.gov) (e-mail). For more detailed information on the procedures to become part of the program, please see section: **III. The OCST Private Server.**

## Application and License Status

The License & Application Status section that provides a sample of the of the status pages including the Launch Application and the License Compliance Monitoring Status Forms. Electronic updates regarding the status of an application or license may be obtained through the World Wide Web. These requests are authenticated at the server level in order to protect the confidentiality of the licensing process. If you wish to take advantage of this service you must contact the OCST licensing division in order to obtain a valid user name and a password. You must also have access to an Internet World Wide Web Browser that supports authentication. The latest browsers from: Netscape, NCSA Mosaic, CompuServe's Internet Office, and other Spyglass licensed products fully comply with this feature. For more information and step by step procedures regarding the use of this service please contact:

Rosemary Harris  
(202) 366-2929 (voice)  
(202) 366-5172 (fax)  
[rosie\\_harris@mail.hq.faa.gov](mailto:rosie_harris@mail.hq.faa.gov) (e-mail)

If you have an account established with the Office of Commercial Space Transportation to view the status of selected applications and licenses for that account, you may check these status pages at your convenience. In order to view these pages, you need to obtain the direct URL address, user identification and password for the specific account you wish to view. There are no direct nor indirect links to these areas, this is to preserve security levels for all sensitive materials. If you need to obtain the URL, user identification and password for your account, if established, please contact:

Gary Kalansky  
202-366-2437 (voice)  
202-366-7251 (fax)  
[gary\\_kalansky@mail.hq.faa.gov](mailto:gary_kalansky@mail.hq.faa.gov) (e-mail)

## To view your status pages:

1. Open a URL address by selecting “Open Location” or “Open URL” in the menu bar of your World Wide Web browser.
2. Input the URL address provided by the Office of Commercial Space Transportation. A window will be displayed requesting Authentication.
3. Enter your user identification name.
4. Enter your password.
5. Press [ENTER] or [RETURN], or click the “OK” button.

Once you have entered all of the requested information, a Status Information for Licensing Actions page (see Figure 2.4) will be displayed. There is a contact person associate with each separate application and license, and is listed with the specific application or license. Any questions regarding an application or license should be directed to that contact person. For information concerning access to the page itself should be directed to OCST Systems Administrator, or Webmaster. The contact information can be found on the main status page of each account, or the main sample status page found in the License & Application Status section of the World Wide Web site.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>General Status Information for Licensing Actions</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Last updated on 21 February, 1996</b></p> <hr/> <p>You have reached the electronic status page for the Applicant. The links below are intended to provide status updates of all pending applications, licenses, registrations and/or outstanding issues. If you have any comments or questions regarding the information contained in this section please call:</p> <p><b>Corey Krall</b>, OCST Webmaster (202) 366-2929 (voice) (202) 366-7251 (fax) <a href="mailto:corey_krall_at_idnx400@postmaster2.dot.gov">corey_krall_at_idnx400@postmaster2.dot.gov</a> e-mail</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pending Applications and/or Licenses Applicant</b></p> <p>Status of <i>Mission</i> (Application Number: <b>X-XX-XXX-XXX</b>) Status of <i>Mission</i> (License Number: <b>000-00-000</b>)</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pending Issues, Actions, or Comments:</b></p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Commercial Space Transportation Home Page</b></p>
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**Figure 2.4 The OCST General Status Information for Licensing Actions Page.**

If your World Wide Web browser does not support forms or tables, please contact:

Rosemary Harris  
(202) 366-2929 (voice)  
(202) 366-5172 (fax)  
[rosie\\_harris@mail.hq.faa.gov](mailto:rosie_harris@mail.hq.faa.gov) (e-mail)

In addition to the main features on the Office of Commercial Space Transportation's World Wide Web site described above, there is a menu bar (see Figure 2.5) with more features and information provided to the user. These features and areas have been added to aid the user with non-specific assistance on-line and provide a more user-friendly atmosphere.



Figure 2.5 The OCST Menu Bar on the World Wide Web site.

## **“Help” Button**

The “Help” button provides basic on-line assistance to the user. The OCST User's Manual is available in hypertext in this section. Currently, the help section presented here is the main US DOT Help Page and provide general help information pertaining to the US DOT World Wide Web Server. OCST is developing a more specific help section to assist users and visitors with specific questions related to the OCST World Wide Web site.

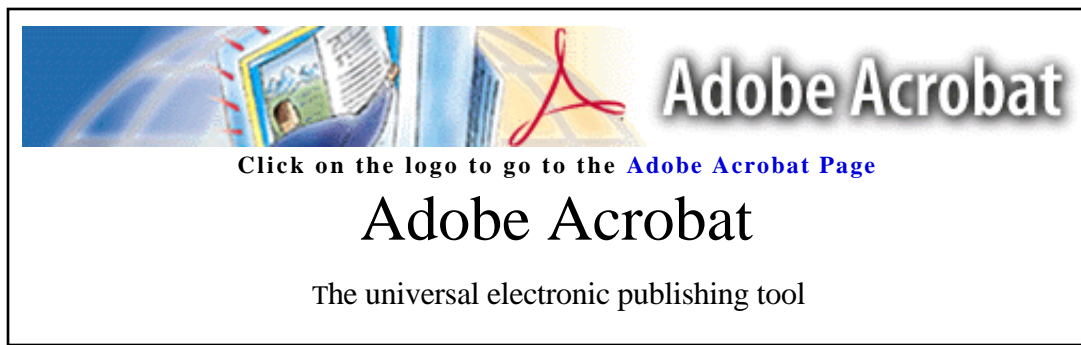
## **“Search” Button**

The “Search” button links the user to an area where one has the option to the entire Internet for documents relating to Commercial Space Transportation. There are four main search engine tools to choose from to handle different types of queries: InfoSeek Search; WebCrawler Searching; The Lycos Home Page; and Yahoo! These engines allow you to search the entire World Wide Web for any document in any subject by Keyword, Document Title, Topic/Subject, and/or Full Text Document.. Currently, OCST is working to develop an internal search engine to allows users to search for specific documents located in OCST's database. Once this has been developed, it will be incorporated into this section.

## **“Comment” Button**

The “Comment” button brings up a screen to allow the user to directly send e-mail to the Office of Commercial Space Transportation through the World Wide Web. All comments are forwarded to either Corey W. Krall, OCST Internet Systems Administrator; Ron Gress, the Acting Manager Licensing and Safety Division of the Office of Commercial Space Transportation; Richard W. Scott, Manager Space Policy Division of the Office of Commercial Space Transportation; or Rosemary Harris of the Office of Commercial Space Transportation.

## “About PDF” or “Adobe Acrobat” Button



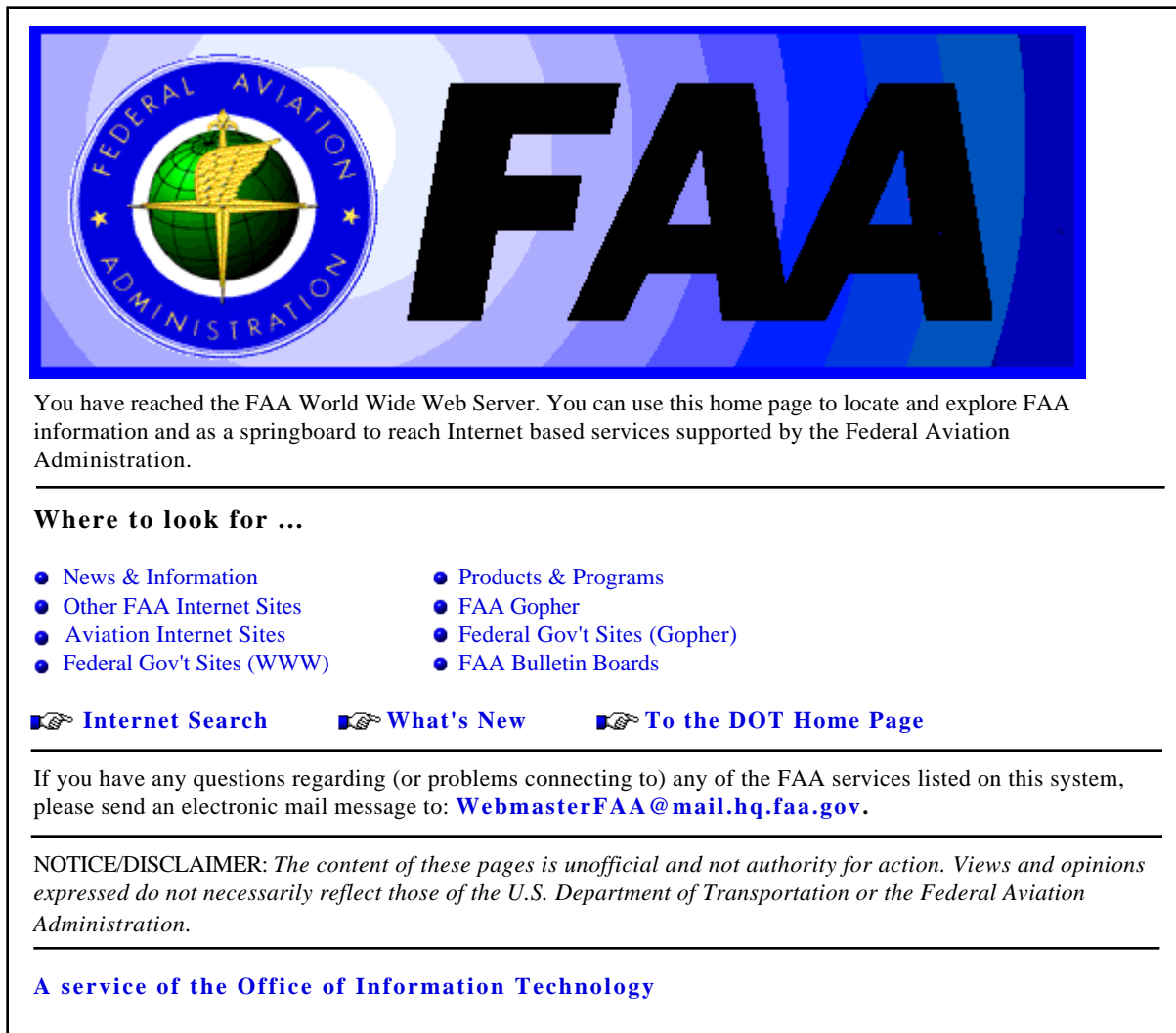
**Figure 2.6 The OCST Adobe Acrobat Reader Information Page.**

The “About PDF” button links you to OCST’s Adobe™ Acrobat™ Reader Information Page (see Figure 2.6) which contains information about the Reader and provides links to Adobe’s Home Page. Many of the files in this site are stored in Adobe's Portable Document Format (or PDF). These files can be browsed, printed, and searched using an application called Adobe Acrobat Reader. The Acrobat Reader application is available free of charge and can be configured to work with almost any Web Browser.

Adobe Reader software is available for DOS, Windows®, Macintosh®, and UNIX® (SUN OS®). Other platforms (including NT) will be made available in the near future. You can download the latest versions of the Acrobat Reader software directly from Adobe™ Corporation by using the links provided. Browser specific instructions regarding installation and configuration of the reader are also available from the listed links. You can follow similar steps with other World Wide Web browser applications. Note that application/pdf is the official assigned MIME type for PDF documents -- the file format used by Adobe Acrobat software. For more information concerning this operation, please see **Appendix B - Adobe Acrobat Readers**.

For those who do not have the capability of viewing graphics on the World Wide Web, and/or do not have the capability to download PDF documents through the World Wide Web, a Public FTP site has been established to provide anonymous FTP access to all of the OCST PDF documents. The Public FTP site’s address is: **ocst.dot.gov**. To sign on to the Public FTP server, login as *anonymous* and the password is your *e-mail address*. The public access directory is **/pub/** and contains only the PDF documents on the OCST World Wide Web Server in the **/pub/documents/** directory. Text files are also provided with additional information to assist the user in downloading these documents. The OCST Public FTP Server is also available through the World Wide Web by typing in the following URL address in a World Wide Web browser location window: **ftp://ocst.dot.gov/pub/index.html**. For questions or comments regarding the OCST Public FTP Server, please contact Corey W. Krall in the Office of Commercial Space Transportation at 202-366-2253 (voice), 202-366-7251 (fax), or [corey\\_krall\\_at\\_idnx400@postmaster2.dot.gov](mailto:corey_krall_at_idnx400@postmaster2.dot.gov) (e-mail).

## “FAA Page” Button



**Figure 2.7 The Federal Aviation Administration’s World Wide Web Server Home Page.**

The “FAA Page” button links the user directly to the Federal Aviation Administration’s (FAA) World Wide Web Server (see Figure 2.7). Under the FY96 Appropriations Bill, the administration architecture of the Office of Commercial Space Transportation has been set up to fall directly under the FAA. Previously, the organizational structure of OCST has been under the administration of the Office of the Secretary (OST) for the U.S. Department of Transportation.

To get to the OCST World Wide Web Home Page from the FAA Home Page, select the link “Other FAA Internet Sites” from the “Where to for...” section. This will bring up the “FAA Internet Sites” page. At this stage, select the “FAA Office of Commercial Space Transportation” link. This will take you to the Office of Commercial Space Transportation Home Page, where then you have the option to select the graphics interface of the text interface.

# Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) Regarding the Public Server

*The OCST World Wide Web site contains many Adobe Acrobat PDF files, how can you read them?*

The Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) may be viewed by using either Adobe Acrobat Reader or Adobe Acrobat Exchange. Adobe Acrobat Reader is available free to the public from Adobe Systems Inc. World Wide Web site. The OCST World Wide Web site provides information and links directly to the Adobe site to download Adobe Acrobat Reader.

*How do I get information on Adobe Acrobat Reader?*

To get information concerning Adobe Acrobat software, click on the “Adobe Acrobat” button on the OCST Home Page or the “About PDF” button on any OCST World Wide Web page. Information is also provided for configuring your World Wide Web browser to view PDF files using Adobe Acrobat Reader. You may also consult the OCST User’s Manual available in the Commercial Space News and Information section under the Help Desk area. The User’s Manual is in PDF, but soon will be in HTML also.

*My World Wide Web browser does not support Adobe Acrobat Reader as a Helper Application, can I still download the files to view?*

If your World Wide Web browser does not support Adobe Acrobat Reader as a Helper Application, it is still possible to download the PDF document to view offline with Adobe Acrobat Reader. When you click on a link that houses a PDF document, you may be prompted to save or cancel the download. Just save the document as a PDF file to your harddrive. Once you have downloaded the document, you may then open the PDF file off-line through Adobe Acrobat Reader.

*I cannot download any PDF document through my current World Wide Web browser, can I still get the PDF documents on-line?*

If you are using a text-based World Wide Web browser, or you cannot download the PDF files off the World Wide Web, you may still have access to them on-line. The Office of Commercial Space Transportation has a Public and Private FTP server. The Public FTP server is set up to accept anonymous access. The OCST FTP address is ocst.dot.gov and the access directory is /pub/. The user name for anonymous access is anonymous and the password is your e-mail address. The Public FTP server is read-only access and does not allow the posting of remote files to the server.

*Are there other means of obtaining OCST documents that are on the World Wide Web and the FTP Server?*

All OCST documents that are provided on the World Wide Web and the Public FTP Server are available in hardcopy through the Office of Commercial Space Transportation in Washington, DC. To request these documents via mail, please contact Rosie Harris at:

Rosie Harris  
202-366-2929 (voice)  
202-366-7251 (fax)  
rosie\_harris@mail.hq.faa.gov (e-mail)

Please be sure to specify which documents you wish to be sent and allow a minimum of 4 to 6 weeks for delivery.

*How can I find specific documents on the OCST World Wide Web site when I am unsure where they reside?*

Currently, there are two document indexes being maintained on the OCST World Wide Web site to assist the user and visitor in locating specific documents. One index is in alphabetical order to assist the user when the title of the document is known. The other document index is listed by area of subject information to assist the user in finding the section where the requested document may reside. Both indexes are located in the Commercial Space News and Information section under the Help Desk area.

*What is the difference between the OCST Public Server and the main US DOT World Wide Server?*

The OCST Public Server is also referred as the OCST World Wide Web Server and is a protected section within the main US DOT World Wide Web Server. Both sections reside inside the same physical machine.

*Who takes care of the Server Administration?*

The Unix system that serves as the OCST Public Server and the US DOT World Wide Web Server is managed by the OST Telecommunications Division under a collaboration contract with all US DOT Operating Administrations. There is no additional charge for the OCST use of this server.

*How does the general public find out about the server?*

The US DOT World Wide Web Server is advertised on several places on the Internet, including: The White House World Wide Web Server, the FedWorld World Wide Web Server, several University directories (e.g. the Federal Services Directory at the University of California, Irvine), and popular World Wide Web directory centers (e.g. the Lycos Home Page, the WebCrawler Home Page). It is also routinely advertised by the US DOT modal offices through press releases, CBD announcements, etc.

*Can the general public make changes on the documents stored on the Public Server?*

No. All documents residing on the OCST Public Server may be browsed, retrieved, and/or printed by anyone with Internet access and a World Wide Web client. However, the actual documents residing on the OCST Public Server can only be modified by authorized OCST personnel and/or the US DOT World Wide Web Server Administrator at their request.

*Is there any sensitive information residing on the OCST Public Server?*

The only sensitive information currently stored on the OCST Public Server are the OCST Application and License Status documents. These documents and the directory in which they reside are password protected and can only be seen and retrieved by users having authorized access.

For further information regarding these and any other questions, please contact:

Corey W. Krall, Internet Systems Administrator  
Office of Commercial Space Transportation  
202-366-2253 (voice)  
202-366-7251 (fax)  
corey\_krall\_at\_idnx400@postmaster2.dot.gov (e-mail)

If you have any other questions or comments regarding the Office of Commercial Space Transportation's Administrative Services on the Public World Wide Web Server, other than those listed above, please contact:

Ron Gress, Acting Manager License and Safety Division  
Office of Commercial Space Transportation  
U.S. Department of Transportation, Nassif Building  
400 7th Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20590  
202-366-2929 (voice)  
202-366-7251 (fax)  
ron\_gress@mail.hq.faa.gov E-Mail

# III. THE OCST PRIVATE SERVER

The Office of Commercial Space Transportation uses a secure FTP server located in the offices of the Licensing and Safety Division of OCST to receive sensitive and/or proprietary information in electronic format that is NOT intended for the general public. Examples include applications for a commercial launch or site license, submission of proprietary compliance documents, etc. This server is not intended to provide information. If you wish to obtain additional information regarding the application process, or to retrieve publicly available information concerning Commercial Space Transportation, please refer to the OCST World Wide Web Home Page (<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/faa/cst/ocst.html>), or the OCST anonymous FTP Server ([ocst.dot.gov/pub](ftp://ocst.dot.gov/pub)).

If you cannot locate necessary information or require assistance from the Office of Commercial Space Transportation, please contact:

Rosemary Harris  
202-366-2929 (Voice)  
202-366-7251 (FAX)  
[rosie\\_harris@mail.hq.faa.gov](mailto:rosie_harris@mail.hq.faa.gov)

The Office of Commercial Space Transportation's Private Server is available to receive application electronically via FTP (File Transfer Protocol) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. To participate in the electronic application submission process, you must contact Gary Kalansky in the Office of Commercial Space Transportation at 202-366-2437 (voice), 202-366-7251 (FAX), or [gary\\_kalansky@mail.hq.faa.gov](mailto:gary_kalansky@mail.hq.faa.gov) (e-mail). You will be given an account consisting of a unique user identification name, password, and the directory path on the Private Server to directly submit application to OCST. Security measures have been taken so that only authorized OCST personnel and the account holder have access to protected directories and information.

Once you have been assigned a user identification name and password, the process of uploading documents to the Private Server may begin. The FTP address of the Private Server is: **ocst.dot.gov**. The default directory setting for FTP connections is: **/pub/**. This is the public access directory to the OCST Oublic FTP Server. To access the Private FTP Server, you must change from the **/pub/** directory to the **/private/** directory. From this directory, you may access your assigned secured directory to submit documents and applications (all directory paths will follow the same pattern: **/private/your directory /** or **ocst.dot.gov/private/your directory /**). If you are experiencing difficulties or need assistance using FTP to submit documents to the OCST Private Server, please seek help from your local Systems Administrator or contact Corey W. Krall, OCST Internet Systems Administrator, at 202-366-2253 (voice), or Gary Kalansky, Office of Commercial Space Transportation, at 202-366-2437 (voice).

All applications and other information should be submitted in one of the following text formats:

Plain Text (ASCII)  
Rich Text Format (RTF)

or one of the following binary formats:

WordPerfect®  
Microsoft® Word  
Adobe™ Acrobat™ PDF

*Please note:* To submit binary documents to the OCST Private Server via FTP, make sure to specify the FTP transfer to be in **binary mode**. For Macintosh® users, especially for those using Fetch®, please make sure all binary transfers are submitted in **raw data** format rather than MacBinary format. All text documents should be submitted in **text mode**. After an electronic transfer, compare the size of the original file, or local file, to the size of the transferred file, or remote file, to insure a successful transfer has taken place.

Please limit all document file name to 8 alphanumeric characters or less and specify the file format and software version on the file name extension (including all Macintosh users). The following extensions are recommended for both PC and Macintosh users.

.TXT	ASCII Format
.RTF	Rich Text Format
.WP6	WordPerfect 6.0 for Windows®
.WP5	WordPerfect 5.x for Windows®
.WP3	WordPerfect 3.0 for Macintosh®
.WP2	WordPerfect 2.x for Macintosh®
.DOC	Microsoft® Word for Windows® and Macintosh®
.PDF	Adobe™ Acrobat™ Portable Document Format

If there is any additional related information you feel is important, but not part of the document or pertains to the document (e.g. different document format, dated material, updated revision, reposts and comments), please include a “README” file with further information or comments. Any “README” file must be in plain ASCII text and accompany the appropriate file. If there is more than one document with an accompanying “README” file in the directory, please use “READ” plus a reference to the pertaining documents that is being referenced as the filename (e.g. a “README” file entitled *READ\_ADD.TXT* for a file of additional information entitled *ADDINFO.DOC*, or a :README” file name *READ\_SOL.TXT* for additional information on a Site Operator’s License Application file named *SOLAPP.PDF*). For further information regarding filenames or filename extensions, please contact Gary Kalansky at 202-366-2437 (voice), 202-366-7251 (FAX), or gary\_kalansky@mail.hq.faa.gov (e-mail).

# Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) Regarding the Private Server

## *How secure is the Private Server?*

The Office of Commercial Space Transportation's Private Server uses Microsoft Windows NT® as its operating system in order to increase security. As a Windows NT machine, it cannot be penetrated by hackers since it does not use a UNIX kernel for its processes. Access to all secured directories on the Private Server is limited to authorized OCST personnel only, as well as the account holder, to maximize security on the Server. The downside to the current system layout is that the Private Server can only process a limited number of connections at a time.

The Office of Commercial Space Transportation is currently acquiring a new FTP Private Server that will also serve as a partial World Wide Web Server for a future Web database. This will also house all Application and Compliance Monitoring Status forms and include all security features available with the World Wide Web Server and allow multiple connections to the server for more ease of use. This will enhance the security of the Private Server and allow the Systems Administrator, authorized OCST personnel, and all account holders more control of the privacy and security of the Server.

*Please note:* Under the current and future structure, documents can only be placed on the Private Server by account holders who possess a valid user identification name and password. The passwords will be changed periodically to ensure security of the account. All passwords are non-recyclable and account holder will be notified prior to the changing of a password. To maintain the integrity of all documents submitted electronically to the Private Server, account holders and OCST personnel will NOT have the ability to append, overwrite, or delete any files within a secured directory. All allocated directories are **“read-only.”** Once a document has been submitted, you may only download or view the file, you may not append to the file, overwrite the file, or delete the file. If an error occurred during transmission or a revision is necessary, you must resubmit the documents in its entirety and include a “README” file with all necessary information and/or comments pertaining to the document.

## *Who has access to the OCST Private Server and the protected directories?*

Only authorized Office of Commercial Space Transportation personnel have access to the protected directories, outside of the account holder. This includes the Systems Administrator to the OCST World Wide Web Server and FTP Server for purposes limited to maintenance and performance of the Public and Private Servers, and the designated Electronic Submissions Monitor with the Office of Commercial Space Transportation. No one else in OCST will have access to associated directories and documents.

# APPENDIX A - ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

**Anonymous FTP:**

Entering **anonymous** as your login at an FTP site allows you to use resources that the system administrator has made available to the public. *See: **FTP**.*

**Archie:**

A system of distributed computers that tracks the holdings at **FTP** sites throughout the world. You can use **archie** to search for file.

**Browser / World Wide Web Browser:**

A software program that provides an interface to the World Wide Web.

**Client / World Wide Web Client:**

A computer program that requests a service of another computer program. A program that allows you to connect to a World Wide Web Server. *See: **Browser / World Wide Web Browser**.*

**Client-Server Model:**

A structure in which programs use and provide distributed services.

**Cyberspace:**

The universe of networked computers. Your electronic mail could be said to flow through cyberspace.

**Dial-Up User:**

A person who accesses the Internet through a modem. This means the user connects to a machine that is on the Internet and uses its resources, rather than having their machine actually on the network.

**Downloading:**

Moving a file or document from one computer to another.

**E-Mail:**

Electronic mail involves sending and receiving messages over the network. You use a mail program to compose and read your messages.

**Finger:**

A program that can display information about users on a particular system. Can also be used for other types and forms of data.

**FTP:**

File Transfer Protocol is your tool for moving files from any one of thousands of computer sites to yours or your service provider's machine. If you transfer a file to your service provider's machine, you may then download the file to your machine.

**Gateway:**

A computer that handles moving data from one network to another.

**Gopher:**

A tool developed at the University of Minnesota that creates menus that allow you to access network resources by moving an onscreen pointer. The idea behind **Gopher** is to simplify the process of using network information. **Gopher** can point to text files, **Telnet** sites, **WAIS** databases, and a wide range of other data.

**HTML:**

HyperText Markup Language. An ASCII (Plain Text) document that includes special TAGS or instructions for embellishing and controlling the display on a World Wide Web Server. Supports graphics, multiple type faces, and hyperlinks. It is the standard language used for creating hypermedia documents within the World Wide Web.

**HTML+:**

Or **HTML 2.0**. The latest version of the **HTML** standard. *Note: **HTML 3.0** was released as a draft and has expired as of September 28, 1995. Many of the enhancements used in the draft were incorporated as extensions to **HTML 2.0**.*

**Hyperlinks:**

Connections between **hypermedia** or **hypertext** documents and other media.

**Hypermedia:**

**Hypertext** that includes or links to other forms of media.

**Hypertext:**

Data that provides links between key elements, allowing you to move through information non sequentially.

**HTTP:**

HyperText Transfer Protocol. The standard language that **World Wide Web Clients** and **Servers** use to communicate.

**Internet:**

The worldwide matrix of connecting computers using the **TCP/IP** protocols. Does not include, but often moves traffic for, other networks like BITNET and UUCP. If you see the term internet (with a lowercase i), you are dealing with a **TCP/IP** network that is separate from the worldwide **Internet**.

**Mosaic:**

A graphical tool that allows you to access World Wide Web information in a point-and-shoot environment. Can be used only if you have direct network or **dial-up** access.

**Network:**

Computers connected together to communicate information.

**Protocol:**

A protocol defines how computers communicate; it is an agreement between different systems on how they will work together. The set of **TCP/IP** protocols defines how computers on the Internet exchange information.

**Router:**

A computer system that makes decisions about which path Internet traffic will take to reach its destination.

**Server / World Wide Web Server:**

A computer that provides a resource on the network. **Client** programs access server to obtain data. A computer that provides World Wide Web resources on the network through the **HTTP** protocol.

**Service Provider:**

A company that offers access to the Internet. **Dial-up users** obtain an account on the service provider's system and use its computers to log onto the Internet.

**TCP/IP:**

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. This is the set of protocols that drives the Internet, regulating how data is transferred between computers.

**Telnet:**

An Internet protocol that allows you to log onto a remote computer. Used, for example, in searching remote databases.

**URL:**

Uniform Resource Locators. Standardized formatted addresses which specify a network service or document to link to, also may be provided within **HTML** documents within a **hyperlink** tag.

**Veronica:**

A program that allows you to search **Gopher** menus for particular keywords.

**WAIS:**


Wide Area Information Servers is a system that allows you to search databases by keyword and refine your search through relevance feedback techniques.

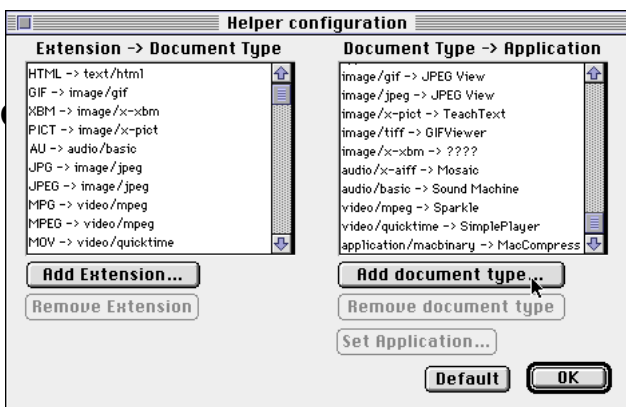
**World Wide Web:**

A program that works through **hypertext** links to data, allowing you to explore network resources from multiple entry points.

*Please Note: Portions of this Appendix were taken from excerpts of **The Internet Navigator, Second Edition**, Copyright © 1994 by Paul Gilster. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, NY.*

# APPENDIX B - ADOBE ACROBAT READERS

Adobe™ Acrobat™ software lets you create electronic documents from a wide range of authoring tools for sharing across different computer platforms. Simply "print" files to the Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF). Now you can distribute your documents over the broadest selection of electronic media, including the World Wide Web, e-mail, Lotus Notes®, corporate networks, CD-ROMs, and print-on-demand systems. Send a PDF file and a free copy of Acrobat Reader to any Macintosh®, Windows®, DOS, or UNIX® user, and they can view or print the document with the hardware and software they already have. The Office of Commercial Space Transportation's World Wide Web site provides a link directly to the Adobe Acrobat World Wide Web site via the "**About PDF**" button. This Appendix provides you with instructions for installing Acrobat Reader and configuring it for the Macintosh and Windows versions of Netscape® and Mosaic®. These instructions are also available directly from  Adobe Acrobat World Wide Web Site.



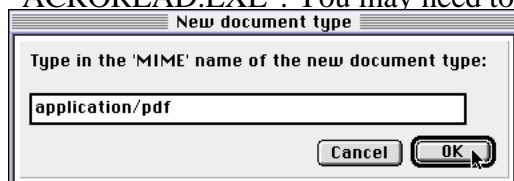
Windows™

available! Acrobat Reader 2.1 is compatible with Windows as the new Weblink plug-in. Please read **About Acrobat** located on the Adobe Acrobat World Wide Web Site.

Requires 386-, 486-, or Pentium(R)- based processor, Microsoft Windows 3.1, Windows 95, Windows NT 3.5 or greater, 4MB RAM or greater.

## To install:

The DOWNLOAD links will download the Acrobat Reader installer application named "ACROREAD.EXE". You may need to use "Save Next Link As..." or "Save to Disk" functions of your



installation instructions that appear on the screen. The installation at the Electronic End User License Agreement. You can view the US English version of the License Agreement, now if you like.

# Acrobat Reader 2.1 for Macintosh(TM)

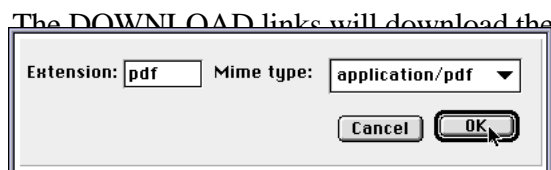


Acrobat Reader 2.1 for Macintosh is now available! Acrobat Reader 2.1 installer includes both 00 versions and will install the correct version for your system. Acrobat Reader 2.1 now Weblink plug-in. Please read **About Acrobat Reader 2.1 for Macintosh** for d on the Adobe Acrobat World Wide Web Site.

## Requirements:

h with 68020 or greater processor or PowerPC, Apple System Software 7.0 or greater, 2MB of application RAM (3.5MB of application RAM for PowerPC version).

## To install:



The DOWNLOAD links will download the Acrobat Reader installer application. To download the your World Wide Web browser should be configured to y MIME type. To download the BinHex version (".hqx" files figured to understand the application/mac-binhex40 MIME type. Otherwise, You may need to use "Save Next Link As..." or "Save to Disk" functions of your World Wide Web browser and then unpack the file. *StuffIt Expander* is a popular Helper Application from Aladdin Systems that can do either job.

Once unpacked, you'll have an installer program named "ACROREAD.MAC" on your system. Double-click on the ACROREAD.MAC installer program icon and follow the installation instructions that appear on the screen. The installation procedure will ask you to read and accept the Electronic End User License Agreement. You can view the US English version of the License Agreement, now if you like.

For more information on installing Adobe Acrobat on other platforms, please consult the Adobe Acrobat Software section of the their World Wide Web site at: <http://www.adobe.com/Software/Acrobat/>

# Acrobat and Mosaic for Macintosh®

## Get the Acrobat software

If you do not already have Acrobat Reader or Acrobat Exchange installed on your Macintosh, you should first download and install the Free Acrobat Reader for Macintosh.

## Modify Mosaic for Macintosh to recognize PDF files

After Acrobat Reader or Acrobat Exchange is installed, you will need to modify your Helper Applications Preferences in Macintosh Mosaic to use an external viewer. (See the official Macintosh Mosaic Documentation for complete instructions.)

The notes here were current as of Macintosh Mosaic 2.0.0A6.

Select **Preferences...** from the **Options** menu. Click on the **Apps** icon. Click on the **Helper Applications...** button to bring up this dialog:

The list on the left maps file name extensions to MIME file types. The list on the right maps the file types to applications (e.g., external viewers) that can handle those file types.

Click on the **Add document type...** button under the right-hand list. This brings up the following dialog box:

Enter application/pdf and click **OK**.

Scroll down the **Document Type -> Application** list (on the right hand side) and click on **application/pdf**. Then click on the **Set Application...** button.

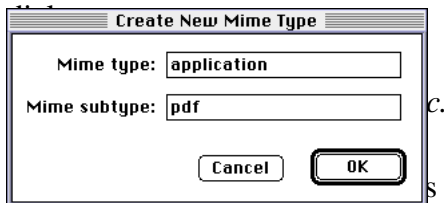
Now use the file browser dialog to find and select Acrobat Exchange 2.0 or Acrobat Reader 2.0. The Pick a file type: dialog will appear. Scroll and select the **PDF** icon that reads "**PDF**" underneath and make sure the **Launch Automatically** checkbox is On, then click **OK**.

Mosaic may warn you that changes will not take effect until you restart the application.

Return to the left-hand list and click on the **Add Extension...** button. The following dialog will appear:

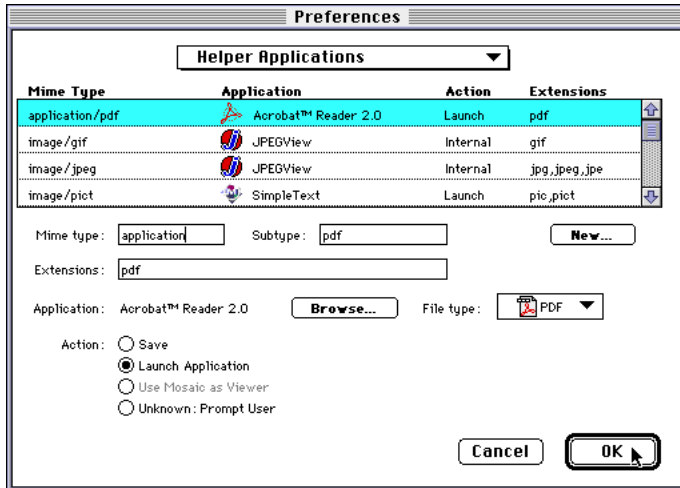
Enter PDF as the extension and then from the pull-down list on the right choose **application/pdf**. Click **OK**.

Click **OK** in the Helper configuration dialog. Finally, click the **Apply** button in the **Preferences...**



When you click on a PDF file, Mosaic will download that file to your **Mosaic Temp** folder (It will be named something like MosaicTemp.12345.) Mosaic will automatically launch your Acrobat Reader software and open the file. If you wish to save the file, use **Save As...** from the Acrobat **File** menu.

# Acrobat and Mosaic for Windows®



Exchange installed on your PC, you should first  
Windows.

## Size PDF files

l on your PC, you will need to modify your  
wer. (See the official Win Mosaic Documentation for

These notes were current as of Win Mosaic 2.0A7.

Edit **mosaic.ini** with your favorite editor. In the **[Viewers]** section you will need two lines that read:

```
TYPE#: "application/pdf"  
application/pdf="c:\acroread\acroread.exe %ls"
```

Where **TYPE#** is a new type designator, and the path in the second line is your path to acroread or acroexch.

In the **[Suffixes]** section you will need to add the line

```
application/pdf=.pdf
```

that indicates that any file with a .pdf extension is a PDF file.

Save your changes to **mosaic.ini** and restart Mosaic. When you click on a link which is a PDF file, Mosaic will download that file and launch your Acrobat viewer to open and view the file.

# Acrobat and Netscape™ for Macintosh

## Get the Acrobat software

If you do not already have Acrobat Reader or Acrobat Exchange software installed on your Macintosh, you should first download and install the Free Acrobat Reader software for Macintosh.

## Modify Netscape for Macintosh to recognize PDF files

After Acrobat Reader or Acrobat Exchange software is installed, you will need to modify your set of *Helper Applications* in Netscape.

The notes here are current as of Netscape version 0.9b. You can refer to the official Netscape documentation for more information.

Select **Preferences...** from the **Options** menu. Choose **Helper Applications** from the pulldown at the top of the **Preferences** dialog. Click on the **New...** button.

Enter application in the **Mime type** field & enter **pdf** in the **Mime subtype** field. Click on the **OK** button.

Click on the **Browse...** button, and use the file browser to navigate until you find and select *your copy* of the Acrobat Reader or Acrobat Exchange application and click on the **Open** button.

Type **pdf** in the **Extensions** field. Use the **File type** pop up to select "**PDF**". Then click on the **Launch Application** radio button.

Click on the **OK** button in the Preferences dialog. Select **Save Options** under the **Options** menu.

You are done. Now when you click on a link which is a PDF file, Netscape will download that file to your default temp folder and automatically launch your Acrobat Reader software to open and view the file.

# Acrobat and Netscape™ for Windows

## Get the Acrobat software

If you do not already have Acrobat Reader or Acrobat Exchange software installed on your Windows computer, you should first download and install the Free Acrobat Reader software for Windows.

## Modify Netscape for Windows to recognize PDF files

After Acrobat Reader or Acrobat Exchange software is installed, you will need to modify your set of *Helper Applications* in Netscape.

The notes here are current as of Netscape version 0.9b. You can refer to the official Netscape documentation for more information.

Select **Preferences...** from the **Options** menu. Choose **Helper Applications** from the pulldown at the top of the **Preferences** dialog. Click on the **New...** button.

Enter **application** in the **Mime Type** field & enter **pdf** in the **Mime SubType** field. Click on the **OK** button.

Type **pdf** in the **Extensions** field. Click on the **Launch Application** radio button. Click on the **Browse...** button, and use the file browser to navigate until you find and select *your copy* of the Acrobat Reader or Acrobat Exchange application and click on the **OK** button.

Click on the **OK** button in the Preferences dialog. Select **Save Options** under the **Options** menu.

You are done. Now when you click on a link which is a PDF file, Netscape will download that file to your default temp folder and automatically launch your Acrobat Reader software to open and view the file.